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CHEERING THOUSANDS NAME GEORGE.

Nominations Ratified by
an Enthusiastic Multi-
tude at Cooper Union.

OUTPOURING OF LABOR.

Bryan Cheered and Croker
and Hill Hissed by
the Audience.

CHICAGO PLATFORM RE-
AFFIRMED.

More Schools, Dollar Gas, Muni-
cipal Ownership of Fran-
chises the Principles.

MACHINE POLITICS DENOUNCED.

Speeches by Delegates from the United
Democracy, Democratic Alliance, Peo-
ple's Party, Single Tax Club and a
Telegram from Senator Tillman.

Henry George was proclaimed the leader
of the Jeffersonian Democracy of New
York at Cooper Union last night. A four-
fold nomination for the office of Mayor
was tendered him, and he accepted. While
these events were passing, the convention
hall of Cooper Union rang with wild shouts
of enthusiasm as it has seldom if ever
rung before.

The old labor followers of Mr. George—
veterans of his 1886 campaign—were out in
force, strong-junged and adre with hope.
Reinforcing them, and scarcely less en-
thusiastic, were the new recruits from the
United Democracy and the Democratic Al-
liance. Filling the seats and crowding the
aisles of the auditorium these men gave
to Mr. George such an ovation as he never
received before, when he walked forward
on the platform to deliver his address.

Decorations of Flags.
Cooper Union was undecorated save for
a few American flags and streamers of
bunting. There was no rearrangement of
effects.

The delegations of the four organizations
which have made Mr. George their candi-
date—the United Democracy, the Demo-
cratic Alliance, the Manhattan Single Tax
Club and the People's Party—delivered the
messages of their organizations to Mr.
George amid cheers.

The platform of the allies evoked im-
mense enthusiasm. It contained seven
planks, embodying ideas long advocated by
the Journal.

1. It declared unequivocally for
the municipal ownership of all
quasi-public monopolies—the tele-
graph, telephone, street railways
and lighting plants.
2. It declared for Dollar Gas.
3. It advocated the extension of
the park system and an increase in
the number of public schools.
4. It denounced the Rains Law
and demanded its repeal.
5. It declared for home rule.
6. It denounced infringements
under the authority of bad laws on
the personal liberty of the citizen.
7. It declared against Crokerism
and all that Crokerism stands for.

When Mr. George appeared, shortly be-
fore 9 o'clock, the preliminary oratory had
done its work and the great meeting was
aglow with enthusiasm.

Cheer After Cheer.

Cheer after cheer greeted Mr. George as
he walked forward on the platform. Be-
hind him Mrs. George and her daughters
were fainting from the tumult and ex-
citement of the moment. The great audi-
ence was on its feet applauding wildly the
man whom the orators had declared, and
whom many present believed, would be
the next Mayor of Greater New York.

Mr. George's address was delivered with
the magnetic force that made his cam-
paign speeches of eleven years ago memo-
rable events in the political history of the
city. He spoke as if conscious that his
was the directing power and whole respon-
sibility of the movement to which he be-
came last night the head. The audience
listened to him with the most rapt atten-
tion. He waved his hand like a reed.

When he spoke in praise of William Jen-
nings Bryan his words were applauded to
the echo. When he referred to Richard
Croker as the antithesis of "the true
Democracy" the audience hissed Croker's
name and cheered the orator's sentiment.
When he upheld the Chicago platform the
applause reached the plane of a demonstra-
tion. Mr. George said nothing that his
heavily disapproving and every-
thing which they believed should enter into the creed of
their movement.

The meeting was short, earnest and deep
in zeal for the cause of Mr. George. To-
day Mr. George will begin his campaign,
himself believing that he is stronger before
the people than he was eleven years ago.

Although it was announced that the doors
of Cooper Union would not be opened be-
fore 7 o'clock, crowds began to gather
about the main entrance and the entrance
to the stage on Fourth avenue shortly after
6 o'clock. An hour later, a squad of police-
men arrived and had all they could do
to make a passage way through the human
blockade in order to allow the members of
the committee to enter the hall.

Astor Place was choked up by an en-
thusiastic throng fully half an hour before
the hour scheduled for the opening of the
doors. It was an orderly, if noisy crowd,
however, and did little more than yell,
whoop and cheer whenever any one men-
tioned the name of Henry George.

As the leaders of the Democratic Alliance
and the United Democracy began to arrive
they were hailed with cheers.
"Down with Croker and Tammany,"
shouted a group of delegates from the
Democratic Alliance.
"Yes, yes," answered the mob.
"Hurray for Henry George."
"Hurray! Hurray!"

Audience Enthusiastic.
Within the hall there was not the slight-
est abatement of the open air enthusiasm.
If anything the cheering and applause were
accentuated. There was no attempt made
to decorate the hall. Three large American
flags were draped about the stage. There
were no mottoes and no pictures of candi-
dates. Close to the platform a band of

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"The Real Democracy, the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson, tenders me the nomination to-night."—Henry George at Cooper Union.

HENRY GEORGE'S FOLLOWERS DECLARE THEIR PRINCIPLES.

Reaffirm the Chicago Platform and Demand Municipal Ownership
of Franchises, Dollar Gas, More Schools, Equitable
Taxation and No Crokerism.

WE, Democrats of Greater New York, in mass-meeting assembled, do reaffirm
our adherence to the creed of Democracy as set forth in the platform
adopted by the National Convention of the Democratic party in Chicago,
July 9, 1896; we declare our allegiance to the principles enunciated in that docu-
ment, pronouncing them the formal expression of the spirit of true Democracy, and
we point, in corroboration of this belief, to the fact that the mere promulgation
of these doctrines drove from the Democratic party those who, for corrupt, mercenary
or ambitious ends, had striven to make it a menace to the rights and liberties of the
people rather than their defender.

We declare that since the so-called regular Democratic organizations of Greater
New York have in defiance of precedent and in cowardly submission to the undemo-
cratic forces of monopoly and corrupt wealth, refused to reaffirm the Chicago plat-
form, or to make a single reference to these cardinal principles of democracy which
have obtained since the time of Thomas Jefferson, there is no regular Democratic
candidate for Mayor of Greater New York now in nomination, nor will be until after
the candidate chosen by this meeting shall have accepted the trust which we shall
lay upon him.

Greetings to Bryan.

We send greetings to the gallant leader of the Democratic party, William Jen-
nings Bryan, and we applaud the earnestness of purpose, the indomitable courage
and the fidelity to the principles of his party which have made him a beacon to which
Democrats may turn with confidence for guidance, and for light when leaders about
them waver or desert.

We declare the true purpose of government to be the maintenance of that sacred
right of property which gives to every one opportunity to employ his labor and secu-
rity that he shall enjoy its fruits; to prevent the strong from oppressing the weak,
and the unscrupulous from robbing the honest; and to do for the equal benefit of all
such things as can be better done by organized society than by individuals; and we
aim at the abolition of all laws which give to any class of citizens advantages, either
judicial, financial, industrial or political, that are not equally shared by all others.

Municipal Ownership.

We declare that the functions of street railway transportation,
the lighting of the streets and homes of the people, whether by
gas or electricity, the carriage of the people by ferries about the
waterways of Greater New York, the facilitation of the inter-
change of speech by telephones or telegraphs, are all purely mu-
nicipal functions, things which can better be done by organized
society than by individuals; we insist that the present system of
delegating these functions to corporations has resulted in a heavy
sacrifice of public wealth and convenience, the practice of extor-
tion upon citizens compelled to enlist the services of these cor-
porations, and the creation of powerful moneyed interests which,
enjoying rich public grants, systematically employ every art of
corruption in politics to control the city government for their own
profit.

We declare it, then, essential to the purification of politics
and to the protection of the citizen against taxation, which is

Continued on Page Four.

MRS. NACK, IN A LETTER TO THORN, ABANDONS HOPE.

Thorn Tries to Swallow the Letter and Fights Desperately Before the Frag-
ments of the Communication Are Choked Out of His Mouth

by Sheriff Dohrt and a Jailer

Lieber Martin ich schreibe dir par Kartoffel den du sie nicht essen willst vielleicht essen es die andre Liebes Kind
schreibe mir ein par Zeilen die du die Liebes Kind ich glauze es ist wenig hoffnung für uns ich fülle sehr schlicht nach-
mittag schreibe mir ein Brief mit deiner Schwester Oder Schwester ich möchte das die uns was besorgen damit vier
unser leben ein Ende machen
das wäre das beste
Man Anwalt sagte daß die beweiße Schöner gegen mir sind wie gegen dir daß du überhaupt zuviel ge-
sprochen hast, welches uns beide Schaden thut daß die beweiße da sind
Guthe Nacht

Ob Martin Anwalt sagte daß die beweiße Schöner gegen mir sind wie gegen dir daß du überhaupt zuviel ge-
sprochen hast, welches uns beide Schaden thut daß die beweiße da sind
Guthe Nacht

Fac-Simile of Mrs. Nack's Letter to Martin Thorn.

Lieber Martin ich schreibe dir par Kartoffel den du sie nicht essen willst vielleicht essen es die andre Liebes Kind
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Man Anwalt sagte daß die beweiße Schöner gegen mir sind wie gegen dir daß du überhaupt zuviel ge-
sprochen hast, welches uns beide Schaden thut daß die beweiße da sind
Guthe Nacht

Literal Translation in English.

Dear Martin: I send you a couple of potatoes. If you do not care to eat them perhaps the others will. Dear
child, send me a few lines how you feel. Dear child, I believe there is little hope for us. I feel very bad this
afternoon. Send me a letter by your sister or by your brother-in-law. I wish they would procure us something
so that we can make an end to our lives. This would be the best. My attorney assures me that the evidence
against me is as strong as that against you, and that you have talked too much, which injures us both, for
the proofs are on hand. Good night.

Mrs. Nack, who is in jail in Long Island
City, charged with complicity in the
murder of William Guidensupp, wrote a letter
yesterday to Martin Thorn, her alleged
accomplice and fellow prisoner, that
amounts to an acknowledgment of their
joint guilt of the murder.

"My attorney assures me," wrote Mrs.
Nack, "that the evidence against me is
as strong as the evidence against you,
and that you have talked too much, which
injures us both, for the proofs are on
hand."

Unfortunately the authorities did not
gain possession of the letter in its en-
tirety. They learned that Thorn had re-
ceived it, and Sheriff Dohrt and one of
the prisoners tried to take it from him,
but the murderer, during a fierce fight in
the cell, managed to tear and chew the
note, and what the sheriff got was a lot
of fragments, half pulp.

The Journal, however, is able not
only to supply the purport of the letter
but to publish a fac-simile of it as it was
before the desperate prisoner tried to de-
stroy it.

Jailer Jarvis's hand was at Thorn's
throat and one of Sheriff Dohrt's thumbs
were gouging into either of Thorn's cheeks
as the three wrestled on the floor and over
the prisoner's cot.

It was not a short struggle. The mur-
derer fought desperately, but the hand
clutched about his throat prevented his
swallowing the paper. Half a dozen pris-
oners watched the struggle from the door
of the gloomy cell, taking no part, but by
their presence shutting off the little light
there is in that part of Queens County
Jail.

"Open your mouth!" yelled the Sheriff.

"Give it up, Thorn!" shouted the jailer.

Choked into Submission.

Thorn could not have answered if he
would. So tight was the grip about his
throat that he couldn't even gasp.

He stood it as long as he could, but
when his face was purpling and his eyes
seemed almost bursting from their sockets
his mouth opened and the incriminating
fragments fell to the floor. They were
gathered up and have not yet been assem-
bled by the Sheriff or his men, but to-
day they are to be given to the District
Attorney, and the resources of his office
will be employed to put the bits of paper
together. When they are all pasted in
their proper order they will read as fol-
lows:

Lieber Martin ich schreibe dir par Kartoffel den du sie nicht essen willst vielleicht essen es die andre Liebes Kind
schreibe mir ein par Zeilen die du die Liebes Kind ich glauze es ist wenig hoffnung für uns ich fülle sehr schlicht nach-
mittag schreibe mir ein Brief mit deiner Schwester Oder Schwester ich möchte das die uns was besorgen damit vier
unser leben ein Ende machen
das wäre das beste
Man Anwalt sagte daß die beweiße Schöner gegen mir sind wie gegen dir daß du überhaupt zuviel ge-
sprochen hast, welches uns beide Schaden thut daß die beweiße da sind
Guthe Nacht

This rendered into English is:
Dear Martin—I send you a couple of potatoes.
If you do not care to eat them, perhaps the
others will. Dear child, I believe there is little
hope for us. I feel very bad this afternoon.
Send me a letter by your sister or by your
brother-in-law. I wish they would procure us
something so that we can make an end to our
lives. This would be the best. My attorney
assures me that the evidence against me is as
strong as that against you, and that you have

talked too much, which injures us both, for the
proofs are on hand.
Good night.

This letter will figure in the trial of
Thorn, which begins on December 18. It
will be a companion bit of testimony to the
confession made by Thorn to Barber
Gotha.

Mrs. Nack has been anxious to communi-
cate with Thorn for some time, and to this
end has been sending the "trustees" who
had access to the corridor on which
Thorn's cell is situated. She has been
afraid to trust them, and so far as is
known, made no actual effort in that direc-
tion until yesterday morning unless Thorn's
sister has carried word between the two.

This is probable, but this means of com-
munication is cut off now, for Sheriff
Dohrt has given orders that Thorn shall re-
ceive no more visitors; that even his sis-
ter shall no longer be permitted access to
his cell.

The medium by which Mrs. Nack's letter
reached Thorn yesterday is supposed to be
Trusty Fred Clark, a petty thief, serving
sixty days for stealing a ring. The trustees
do the jail work and are allowed the free-
dom of the corridors, so Clark had no dif-
ficulty in delivering the message. Whether
the Sheriff was suspicious and watched
Clark, or whether the trustee betrayed
Thorn and Mrs. Nack only the Sheriff
knows and he will not tell. Clark has been
observed talking with Mrs. Nack a good
deal of late and has also had a good deal
to say to Thorn. He has probably carried
many verbal messages between them.

The first indication at the jail that any-
thing out of the ordinary was in the
wind was when Sheriff Dohrt, just after
Thorn had been brought back from court
where he had been to have the day set for
his trial, called to Jailer Jarvis that he
had need for him inside the jail. Jarvis
was just about to start for the Kings

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JOURNAL'S POLL OF THE GREAT CITY.

Henry George Gains
Tremendously in
the Voting.

Half a Hundred Thou-
sand Votes Counted and
Van Wyck Still Leads.

In Manhattan Low Is Failing,
but Kings Is Strong for
Him—Tracy Is Still
Last of the Four.

TOTAL VOTE IN JOURNAL'S
POLL

Van Wyck..... 17,261
George..... 16,222
Low..... 12,779
Tracy..... 8,527
Total..... 54,789

Borough of Manhattan.
VAN WYCK... 14,970
GEORGE... 14,477
LOW... 10,273
TRACY... 7,058

Borough of Kings.
VAN WYCK... 1,916
GEORGE... 2,375
LOW... 2,019
TRACY... 1,142

Borough of Queens.
VAN WYCK... 116
GEORGE... 110
LOW... 158
TRACY... 76

Borough of Bronx.
VAN WYCK... 149
GEORGE... 164
LOW... 151
TRACY... 131

Borough of Richmond.
VAN WYCK... 110
GEORGE... 96
LOW... 178
TRACY... 122

The poll of the Greater New York by
the Journal for the information of its
readers concerning the political prefer-
ences of the voters in the approaching
campaign was continued yesterday. In
general the same plan was carried out
that made the previous polls—begun on
September 27, when a test vote showed
Low 4,835 and Tracy 4,267—taken by
this paper so successful. It was a broad
poll, embracing voters of all classes and
political beliefs.

The result showed a decided gain for
Henry George. Of 26,545 votes cast yester-
day R. A. Van Wyck received 8,373 and
Henry George received 8,260. On Mon-
day he was nearly 1,000 votes behind
the Tammany candidate on the day's
poll. All the candidates yesterday showed
strong gains in the borough of Kings, but
Henry George's gain there was far ahead
of those made by the others—reaching
nearly 1,000 votes.

Seth Low also gained heavily in Kings,
but he dropped behind in Manhattan, dis-
playing a slump in the ballot of 1,241